



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

# Advocate of Peace.

VOL. LXXIII.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1911.

No. 4

THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY,  
PUBLISHERS,

31 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.  
Cable Address, "Peace, Boston."

MONTHLY, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. TEN CENTS PER COPY

Entered at the Boston Post Office as Second Class Matter.

Make all checks payable to the American Peace Society. To personal checks on Western and Southern banks add ten cents for collecting.

CONTENTS.	PAGE
EDITORIALS .....	73-77
The Mexican Situation—The Unlimited Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain—Organization of the Carnegie Peace Foundation—The Baltimore National Peace Congress—Official Notice of the Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society—A Peace Mission to Canada.	
EDITORIAL NOTES .....	77-79
The Savarkar Case at The Hague—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant—Nineteenth International Peace Congress—Dr. Robert Spence Watson—Australia's Resolution—Mr. Richardson's Suggestions.	
WHAT THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS ARE DOING.....	79
BREVITIES .....	79-89
GENERAL ARTICLES:	
Commissions on Limitation of Armaments .....	80
Sir Edward Grey's Response to President Taft's Advance....	80-81
The Importance of Judicial Settlement. <i>Elihu Root</i> .....	81-83
Hague Conferences and World Peace. <i>Judge Robert F. Raymond</i> .....	83-87
The Chicago Peace Society and the Field Secretaryship. <i>Charles E. Beals</i> .....	87-88
New York Peace Society Notes. <i>William H. Short</i> .....	88-89
Quarterly Report for March of the American Association for International Conciliation .....	89
The American School Peace League. <i>Fannie Fern Andrews</i> ...	90-91
CORRESPONDENCE.....	91-92
NEW BOOKS.....	92-93
International Arbitration and Peace Lecture Bureau.....	93

## The Mexican Situation.

It has been evident for years that we are growing more and more like Europe in matters pertaining to war. The navy now has regularly its great "war game," and it seems that at present we are entering upon a period of "big manœuvres" for the army like those indulged in yearly on the borders by the military countries of the Old World. To what further extent this militarization is to grow is for the people of the United States to decide, and it is time they were deciding it very quickly.

It is not, of course, to be expected that the national army, however small it may be, will be kept in barracks continually and not given an opportunity to carry on practical exercises on a large scale. But in a supposedly non-military country like ours, it is to be expected that these manœuvres will be conducted in such a manner as not to excite the spirit of war among the people and promote suspicion and sense of insecurity among neighboring peoples. Half the distrust and tension between Great Britain and Ger-

many has been probably the direct result of the frequent big navy demonstrations of the two powers in the neighboring waters. The inevitable fruit of such demonstrations is distrust, fear and panics, such as England has been a prey to for some years, and until you can get figs of thistles it will always be so.

The immediate effect of the mobilization of an army of twenty thousand men near the Mexican border has been alarm on the other side, and a rush at the recruiting stations of excited young men and boys to enlist. It would have been just as easy to carry on the manœuvres in some other part of the country remote from the disturbances in Northern Mexico. Thus might have been avoided that kindling of the war passion which has taken place in view of the possibility of meeting some real foe in battle. We are glad to notice that the proceeding of the War Department has been widely and very severely criticised as liable to bring on a conflict with a friendly neighbor toward whose government and people we have for a whole generation and more professed the highest respect.

If there was no reason to fear war or serious interference with the rights of American citizens in Northern Mexico, as we have been assured, why should this demonstration have taken place at all near the border? The idea that this great body of troops was needed down there to patrol the border and preserve order is ridiculous. One-fifth of the number of troops would probably have been ample for this purpose. It has been hard, therefore, for the common man to understand the motive of the proceeding, and all sorts of mischievous rumors have been set afloat. The sensational newspapers have, of course, been quick to take advantage of the situation to fill their daily editions with all sorts of rumors: President Diaz was dying and Mexico was to tumble into confusion and anarchy on his passing; Mexico and Japan had a secret treaty to the peril of the United States; Americans doing business in Mexico were in imminent danger of being slaughtered. Others who have disapproved of the course of our government have been quick to express the suspicion that the American capitalists in Mexico were at the bottom of the thing, hoping to get our government at the opportune moment to intervene, overthrow the Diaz administration, suppress the insurrection, and then "take possession" in the interests of American capitalists, etc.

There is little doubt that the Mexican insurrection